

VICTORY IN SIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY.

Result of Elections in Vermont and Maine Foretell the National Outcome.

IS A DEMOCRATIC YEAR, SAYS RICHARD CROKER.

Richard Croker was asked for his opinion on the significance of the result of the elections in Vermont and Maine. Mr. Croker replied:

"It means that this is a Democratic year."

"The causes?"

"The general mismanagement of the Republican party."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The members of the National Democratic Congressional Committee are highly pleased with the results of the elections in Vermont and Maine. The falling off in the Republican vote, it is held, shows very clearly the way the wind is blowing. Republicans are apathetic, Alger is too heavy a load to be borne, and Republican displeasure is to be shown by staying at home. At Committee headquarters every one feels certain that the next House is to be Democratic.

Reports from many districts now represented by Republicans give the most flattering indications for Democratic success. So encouraging is the news that comes from all over the land that the Democratic managers find that their most liberal estimate gives the Republicans but 134 members in the next House, thirty-five less than a majority.

The committee expects heavy gains for the Republicans in the East. In Ohio, Illinois and Indiana alone, a Democratic gain of twenty-five is almost certain. These States now have only fourteen Democrats in the present House. Wisconsin is expected to give a certain gain of one, and a probable gain of three are a certainty from Michigan; three from Minnesota, two at least, and probably three from Iowa, one from Nebraska, and two from New York.

In the East, New York is expected to elect fourteen Democrats, New Jersey two, and Pennsylvania nine. Maryland will certainly elect two Democrats, and West Virginia one, possibly three. Solid Democratic States now have only fourteen Democrats in the present House. Wisconsin is expected to give a certain gain of one, and a probable gain of three are a certainty from Michigan; three from Minnesota, two at least, and probably three from Iowa, one from Nebraska, and two from New York.

The committee outlined the result to-day as follows: Democrats, 167; Republicans, 120; fusion, 26; doubtful, 32. The full membership of the House is 357. Should the Republicans capture all the doubtful districts they would still have only 161 votes, or 18 less than a majority. In this forecast it is assumed that Democratic possibilities have been under-estimated, the committee preferred to rely upon a reasonable compilation rather than trust to speculation.

Some of the opinions of party leaders are as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE OSBORNE. Acting Chairman of the National Democratic Congressional Committee.—The elections teach that the effort of the Republicans to make capital out of the war actually failed in their own stronghold. We, in Maine, got out over 95 per cent of our vote in 1896. In that election the Republicans cast 82,744 votes and the Democrats 34,387. Yesterday, had nearly 30,000 votes and the Republicans had but 53,000. Their majority is less than half of what it was two years ago. The war has done nothing to increase the Republican vote. The Democratic Committee is very much pleased to know that the Republicans feared the wrath of the returning soldiers and their friends. The mismanagement of this war will help us wonderfully.

SENATOR CANNON. Of Louisiana.—The great reduction of the Republican vote in Maine and Vermont is a resentment of the mismanagement of the war which resulted in the unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of hundreds of our brave boys, and a striking rebuke to Algerism.

SENATOR KERR. Of Louisiana.—The great reduction of the Republican vote in Maine and Vermont is a resentment of the mismanagement of the war which resulted in the unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of hundreds of our brave boys, and a striking rebuke to Algerism.

HOW THE NEXT HOUSE WILL PROBABLY STAND.

PRESENT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
Democrats	130
Republicans	202
Populists	21
Fusionist	1
Silver Party	3
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Republican majority	47

PROBABLE NEXT HOUSE.	
Democrats	167
Republicans	120
Fusion	26
Doubtful	32
Should the Republicans capture all the doubtful votes they would still have eighteen less than a majority.	

show weakness, it shows the feeling existing throughout the country. The feeling is evident in this State. The change of the people's attitude toward the national Administration is marked. While I am not inclined to blame President McKinley, I am sure that political pressure brought to bear upon him and his chiefs has caused the gravest scars of the war.

COLONEL "JOE" RUCKY. Late of Missouri means just this: If the people give a vote of confidence to the Republican party in the State and the nation this year, they will give it to Democrats trying to win. We never had a better prospect, or surer indications that the people are with us.

JOHN E. GAYNOR. OF SYRACUSE, Treasurer of the State Democratic Committee.—Maine's result means 90,000 Democratic majority in New York State, whoever the candidates of the Democrats or the Republicans may be. It means that the plain people demand honesty in the administration of their affairs, whether these affairs refer to making war or improving canals.

BRITAIN TO WIPE OUT TURKS' RULE.

Muslimans in Candia Surrender Their Forts and Weapons.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 13.—Rear-Admiral Gerard Noel, commander of the British naval forces in Crete waters, to-day issued an ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Military Governor of Candia, demanding that within forty-eight hours he should deliver up the ring leaders of the recent outbreak and unsurrender the fort and magazines commanding the town and disarm the Musliman troops.

STATEMENT OF EMPRESS' SLAYER

The Assassin Tells the Journal Why Fate Put the Steel in His Hands.

Special Cable to the Journal.

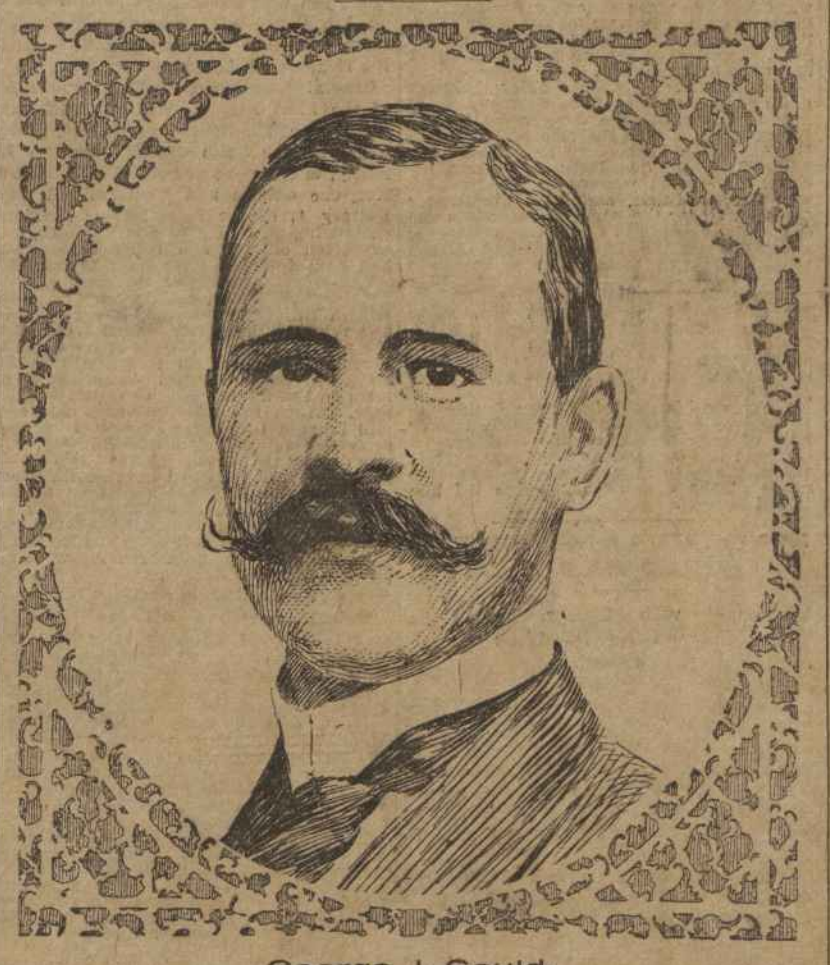
(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Geneva, Sept. 13.—"The fact that I murdered the Empress should cause no surprise, for I am an anarchist. You ought to know what that means because some of our brothers were martyred in Chicago. I am the messiah of all sufferers—of those who have not, who eat not and who drink not. It is the only way we have of drawing attention to our sad lot. It is emphatic and unmistakable.

"The social conditions have made us what we are and society may try to remedy our ills when we have killed some of its shining lights.

"Any one similarly prominent would have done just as well as the Empress. Fate put her in my way. I heard she was here. It is wholly indifferent to me whether I have a trial here or in Austria. If I had my choice of punishments inflicted by different nations I should select that of France, where one is guillotined. I hope I shall be put to death, for then I shall be a martyr to the principles of anarchy. Think not that my accomplices are few; they are as numerous as the multitude of those who suffer bitterly by reason of unjust social conditions."—From an interview with the assassin of Empress Elizabeth.

GOULD PREDICTS BUSINESS BOOM.



George J. Gould.

Mr. Gould, in an interview in London yesterday, predicted that the United States would have a great business boom. The country, he said, was on the eve of an era of prosperity. The bounteous harvest would have a good effect on railway stocks.

Declares That the United States Are on the Eve of an Era of Prosperity.

London, Sept. 13.—George J. Gould, of New York, who sails for home to-morrow on board the White Star Line steamer Tonic, in an interview to-day said:

"All I have heard from home since we have been abroad has convinced me that we are on the eve of an era of prosperity, perhaps unprecedented in our history. The business outlook could not be better, and with the splendid harvest they will have to move railroad securities ought to boom. This, naturally, will have a beneficial effect on all sound stocks.

"I have been on a holiday here for two months, and can say little about the present status of the Manhattan and rapid transit questions. So far as I know it has not changed since my departure.

"Touching on politics, Mr. Gould said: "I believe the Philippine question will be peacefully settled to the satisfaction of the American people, but I have given it little or no thought."

Referring to the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Gould remarked:

"I have not formed any plans in connection with the America's Cup challenge. I know nothing more about the matter than I have read in the newspapers. But I say as a yachtsman that I am pleased that another challenge has been received for the cup. I hope nothing will prevent a race, and I trust the best boat will win."

INSURGENTS ARE BETTER BEHAVED.

UNCLE SAM HOLDS TURKEY TO BLAME.

Philippine Forces Anxious Now to Avoid a Conflict with the Americans.

London, Sept. 14.—The Manila correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"A better feeling prevails between the Americans and the insurgents, probably induced through the influence of the insurgent leaders assembled at Malolos. To-day Aguinaldo sent an officer to ask permission to move a detachment of troops from London, one of the suburbs of Manila. The request was promptly granted, and a large detachment of insurgents evacuated London this afternoon, marching through the American lines in the direction of the water-works and reeking proper military honors en route. Both parties seem anxious to avoid a conflict."

MORMON CHURCH HAS A NEW CHIEF.

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 13.—At a special meeting of the Council of Apostles held this afternoon Lorenzo Snow was chosen president of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Woodruff.

WE ANNOUNCE OUR POLICY AND PROGRAMME IN EAST.

Will Retain the Island of Luzon and Control the Destinies of the Other Philippines---Spanish Cortes Votes to Accept the Peace Protocol.

NEWS reached the President yesterday that the Spanish Chamber of Deputies had adopted the Spanish-American peace protocol. The measure had already been approved by the Spanish Senate, and there is now no obstacle in the way of the Peace Commissioners, who are to meet in Paris. President McKinley and his Cabinet yesterday decided the fate of the Philippine Islands. The decision reached was:

First—That Spain shall cede to the United States absolute sovereignty over the entire island of Luzon, upon which Manila is situated.

Second—That the remaining islands of the archipelago shall be restored to the dominion of Spain, with the proviso that a liberal government shall be given to the inhabitants thereof.

Third—That there shall be a complete separation of Church and State in the Philippine Islands.

Fourth—That there shall be vested in the United States a prior right to the possession of any or all of the islands outside of Luzon. In other words, that Spain shall not dispose of these islands to any foreign power without the consent of the United States.

Fifth—That the United States shall at all times have equal commercial privileges in the Philippine archipelago with any nation, not excepting Spain herself.

Washington, Sept. 13.—These conclusions were arrived at to-day after two sessions of the Cabinet, which were devoted exclusively to the consideration of the instructions to be given the commissioners who are to negotiate the terms of the treaty of peace at Paris. The first session began at 11 o'clock this morning and lasted until 1:30. In response to telegraphic summonses, every member of the Cabinet, except Secretary Alger, was present.

The Cabinet immediately settled down to the consideration of the business before it. This was universally regarded as the most important which has come before the Cabinet since the declaration of war. The instructions to the American Peace Commissioners had been prepared by the State Department, under the direction of the President, and of Secretary Day, who, during his absence in Ohio, had kept in close touch with affairs in Washington. Acting Secretary of State Moore, who prepared the rough draft of the instructions, was assisted by five clerks, who collated and digested a vast amount of information relating to the Philippines for the information of the commissioners.

Cuba and Porto Rico.

Although the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico has been agreed to by Spain at the time of the signing of the peace protocol, it is of course necessary that these points shall be covered in the treaty of peace that Spain's representatives will be expected to sign in Paris. Consequently a large portion of the instructions prepared for the Peace Commissioners relate to the questions which will arise in connection with the Spanish evacuation of these islands.

The instructions heretofore given to the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, who are now in session in Havana and Porto Rico, were that they should discuss nothing except the details of removing the Spanish troops from those islands. All questions that might be raised by the Spaniards were to be referred to the negotiators at Paris. This course was decided upon in order to shorten the labors of the military commission and to bring about more quickly the "immediate" evacuation of these islands.

For this reason the instructions to the Peace Commissioners go into the questions that are expected to be raised by the representatives of Spain as to the Cuban debt and the disposition of Spanish Governmental property on these islands.

As stated in the Journal this morning, the instructions definitely advise the American Commissioners under no circumstances to commit the United States toward the assumption of the Cuban or Porto Rican debts. If Spain attempts to argue this point the American Commissioners will confront her with the debt that the United States has incurred in the war, which will more than offset these claims. The instructions go into details as to the movable property that Spain may be permitted to take from the islands, confining it practically to the portable arms of her soldiers.

The American Commissioners are instructed to make no allowance for the claim that Spain is expected to make for the railroads, Government buildings, public highways and other improvements upon which Spain has expended money in Cuba and Porto Rico, but which are a permanent part of the island at the time when the United States takes possession. These questions being largely matters of international law, covering the evacuation of territory by a conquered power, provoked little discussion in the Cabinet to-day.

Spain Must Make Haste.

It was made manifest, however, that it was not the disposition of the President and his Cabinet to permit the Spanish people to take their time in evacuating these islands merely for the purpose of enriching Spanish people through the ex-

authorizing the conclusion of peace on Saturday.

The protocol was adopted by a vote of one hundred and fifty-one votes against forty-eight.

The chief conditions of the peace protocol are that Spain shall relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba; that Porto Rico and other Spanish West Indian possessions and an island in the Ladrone group shall be ceded to the United States; that the United States shall occupy Manila and Manila Bay pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the future control of the Philippines.

HAY STARTS FOR HOME TO-DAY.

Retiring Ambassador Presents His Letter of Recall to the British Foreign Office.

London, Sept. 13.—Colonel John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office to-day and presented his letter of recall.

Colonel Hay will sail from Liverpool on the White Star line steamer Tonic to-morrow. Other passengers on the steamer will be J. B. Angel, the retiring United States Minister to Turkey, and family; James A. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis and J. W. Dunn.

FAURE OPPOSES DREYFUS HEARING

French Cabinet to Lose a Member Whether or Not a Revision is Granted.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Rappel and the Mark to-day say that at yesterday's Cabinet Council the Minister of War, General Zurlinden, explained his reasons for opposing a revision of the Dreyfus case.

The Premier, M. Briesson, and the Minister of Education, M. Bourgeois, these papers add, urged General Zurlinden to change his determination, but President Faure sided with the Minister of War, and an excited discussion followed and the Council was adjourned until the afternoon, when Faure was restored. M. Bourgeois then pointed out the consequences of the crisis and further discussion of the matter was adjourned until Saturday next.

The newspapers here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the situation is serious. They say that resuming will only delay the decision, which, if favorable to a revision of the case, will cause the resignation of General Zurlinden, and which, if hostile, will lead to a withdrawal from the Cabinet of M. Briesson and will result in a general crisis.

It is rumored that in view of the possible resignation of General Zurlinden, who has been sounded General Brugere, who it is said, is disposed to accept the portfolio.

RAISED A ROW NEAR HOLLAND HOUSE.

Police Reluctant About Wealthy Mr. "A. H. Ryan's" Identity.

A man of thirty years, fashionably dressed, was taken to the West Chester street station last night for creating a disturbance in front of the Holland House, on Fifth avenue.

Sergeant Jessor was on the desk and took more than usual interest in him. The prisoner, when asked what his name was, replied with a laugh:

"John Smith."

Over \$1,000 in Canadian bills and a card of introduction to the Calumet Club were found in his pocket. He was also possessed of many letters and telegrams all addressed and signed. The sergeant made careful entry of all the documents, and the prisoner was locked up.

Captain Price held a long secret conference with Sergeant Jessor, and then the sergeant announced that the prisoner was "A. H. Ryan," a rich contractor from Montreal.

A reporter who saw the card of introduction to the Calumet Club said it bore the name of "A. H. Ryan."

DEPUTIES ADOPT PEACE PROTOCOL.

Measure Has Been Approved by Both Houses of the Cortes.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the Spanish-American peace protocol. The Senate passed the bill.

President Gonzalo J. Weller, 44, of the City Club, who is a candidate for City Engineer and Member of the Independent Citizens' ticket in the next election, last night declared that he was not interested in the work of the City Club.